

THE KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[No. 666.]

THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1799.

[VOL. XII.]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD, (On Main Street)—PRICE FIFTEEN SHILLINGS PER ANNUM.

Notice.

THE partnership lately subsisting between William Macbean, George Poyzer and John Anderson, under the firm, in Lexington, of Macbean, Poyzer, & Co, and in Nashville, Tennessee, under the firm of John Anderson, & Co, was dissolved on the 18th day of March last; as far as relates to said John Anderson, all indebted to the said firms are requested to make immediate payment, without delay. The subscribers being in

WANT OF MONEY, Will dispose of their present stock of Merchandise at *very reduced prices for CASH*;—Confiding of

Young byson tea,
Pepper,
Nutmegs,
Copperas,
Allum,
Indigo,
Arnott,
Iron,
Lead,
Glass bottles,
Window-Glass,
Slates,
Pins, & Needler,
Tow and Cotton
cards,
Tea-kettles,
Bell-Metal shillots
for preserving,
Pad-locks,
Muslins,
Writing paper,
Macbean & Poyzer,
Old Court-house, Lexington
June 9, 1799.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that we shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Greene, on Friday the 5th day of July next, at a beech tree marked D.L., on the bank of Green river, in order to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses concerning the calls of the following entry:—August 6th, 1784 No. 241. Thomas Marshall enters 4000 acres of land, part of a Military warrant No. 1349. Beginning on the bank of Green river, 200 poles above a beech tree marked D.L., standing on the bank of the river, a few poles below the mouth of a branch, and a small distance above the place called Glowers, on the opposite side of the river; thence, running South, 75 East, 1,000 poles; thence, N. 25 W. and from the beginning up the meanders of the river and binding thereon, so far that a line parallel to the first, shall include the quantity;—and do such other things as may be deemed lawful, to establish the said claim.

Henry Embry,
Jonathan Pattefon.

June 12, 1799.

William Cotton.

April 22, 1799.

THE COMMISSIONERS

FOR carrying into effect a law of congress “to provide for the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the emancipation of slaves within the United States,” will meet at this place on Monday the first day of July next.

Cuth. Banks, Clk.

Lexington, June 9, 1799.

WOODFORD COUNTY,
May Court of Justice Session, 1799.
James Wagon, constable.

James Bentel, Samuel Baird, James Baird, and William Baird, and James M'Brade and Henry M'Brade, defendants, do appear before the Grand Monday in Newmarket, and answer the bill of complaint; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inferred in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published at the door of Clear creek meeting-house, on some Sunday immediately after divine service, and at the door of the Court house in the town of Versailles.

A copy, tell.

T. Turpin, clk.

AS I have sold out for the express purpose of collecting my debts—those indebted to me cannot be surprised if I call on them for their respective amounts due; nor can they expect I will give any further indulgence.

Lentient steps would be preferred, but should they fail, compulsoiry measures will be justifiable.

J. B. January.

Lexington, June 4, 1799.

Notice.

THE subscriber having given three penalty-bills to Horatio Hall of Marion county, in part payment of some land he bought of said Hall one dated the 8th of this instant, for a horse or mare worth 120 dollars, and payable in six weeks after date; the other two dated the 17th of this month one of them for 92 dollars and 95 cents, and to be paid six weeks after date; the other for a mule or mares worth 100 dollars and 75 cents, and to be paid in 15 weeks after date; and as there is now full depending in the District Court at Paris, and perhaps may be lost, this is to forewarn all persons from taking an affiance or fail note, as I am determined not to pay them, unless compelled by law.

Victor Larimer.

Cynthiana, June 18, 1799.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on Paint-lick Creek, about 4 miles from the mouth, Madison county, a bay mare, four years old, fourteen hands high, paces, thod before, a few white hairs over the right eye, off hind foot white, with a long bob tail, no brand perceptible, appraised to 111.

Alfo a bay filly, three years old, thirteen and a half hands high, trots naturally, a few white hairs in her face, the near hind foot white, with a long bob tail, no brand perceptible, appraised to 110.

ROBERT BURTON.

March 30, 1799.

*

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Garrard county, on the waters of Lick creek, an iron grey mare, thirteen hands three inches high, four years old this spring, no brand perceptible, appraised to 121.

CHARLES FINNEL.

April 16th, 1799.

P

European Intelligence.

Germany.

STRASBURGH, March 21.

We have this day received some details of the battle which was fought on the 21st and 22d of this month, between the army of the Danube & that of prince Charles. The contest was maintained with great perseverance on both sides, and the loss is very great. Our army, which was much inferior to that of the Austrians, has lost some ground. It retreated from Sulgan and Aulendorf, to Pfuhldorf and Mekiruh; and on the 22d the headquarters were transferred to Stockack, and afterwards to Engen. The centre of the army took a new position between that town and Stockack, and encamped in the environs of Aach. The left wing which has equally lost ground, was posted between Sigmaringen and Tuttlingen. The body commanded by Gen. Vandame, which was to advance to the left bank of the Danube, drew near to that river on the 22d, and effected a junction with the division of Gen. St. Cyr.

Prince Charles advanced as far as Hohenhengen, but he was attacked on the 23d by troops under commanded by Gen. St. Cyr. The cavalry commanded by Gen. Hauplout, distinguished itself in a very brilliant manner in this engagement, and succeeded after a very sharp action, in repulsing the Austrians, and enabling the army again to march forward. It is even added, that the head-quarters were on the 24th, to be again transferred to Stockack, and that the military administrations established at Fribourg in Briggau, received orders to follow the army.

General Ferino, on his part, engaged the left wing of the Austrians on the 21st and 22d, on the Lake of Constance, between Überlingen and Moerspomy, and completely routed it. He advanced with his division, and that of Gen. Souham, which form the right wing of the army of the Danube, as far as Bregenz. The communication between Jourdan and Maffena has not been interrupted.

STUTGARD, March 15.

Accounts have been brought here by strangers, who arrived from the neighbour-

hood of Memmingen, that General Hotze, after having received a reinforcement of 10,000 men, repelled the French, in his turn, on the 8th and 9th and that he had already advanced as far as Vaduz. We are assured that the action of the 10th was decisive.

Helvetic Republic.

LUZERNE, March 13.

We have received the following details respecting the expedition of general Laourie. On the 5th that general, at the head of 12,000 men, began his march from Bellinzona, and entered the valley of Mifon. After a slight contest, he repelled the enemy's advanced posts. On the 6th and 7th, the French continued to advance and after two very brief engagements, they penetrated by St. BernardinoRheinwald.

The attacks on the side of Porchia, Bergwell, and Sphagenerburg, were nothing but feints. All the French troops, to the number of 16,000 put themselves motion on the 6th.—Their plan seems to be, to penetrate by the mountains into the Tyrol.

The French have gained new advantages in the country of the Grifons on the frontiers of the Tyrol.

England.

LONDON, April 5.

The Reis Effendi is stated to have notified to the Foreign Minister at Constantinople that the English fleet which blockades Alexandria, has captured two French ships of the line, three frigates and four smaller vessels of war. This is probably the French squadron lately fitted out at Ancona, and said to be destined for the relief of Corfu, but which was conjectured to be for Egypt.

April 8.

Ghezzar, the Pacha of Syria, has according to letters from Constantinople, commenced march for Egypt; his army consisted of three columns; one directed against Cairo, the other against Damietta, and the third to join Murad Bey who maintained his ground against the French.

April 9.

FRENCH SUCCESSES.

The Paris Gazettes of the 3d and 4th, confirm the accounts bro't by former advices of the success of the French in Italy, where the preface of the Ruffians is highly necessary to stop the career of the enemy.—General Sherer give the following account of the victory he has gained on the Adige:

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

Massena commander in chief of the French army in Helvetic, to the Executive Directory.

“Head-Quarters at Rheinek,

March 28.

Citizens Directors,

I had ordered gen. Lacourbe to attack Finstermünster; and also the division of the army of Italy, in the Valteline, under my command, to attack Glurentz. That gen. performed his operations in his usual manner, and his diligitions were made with so much judgment, that the enemy were completely defeated. The result of the victory is seven thousand prisoners and twenty-five pieces of cannon. The troops which compose the two divisions, and the gallant generals at their head, are entitled to the highest praise. Gen. Lacourbe mentions the conduct of the conscription soldiers in the warmth of peregrine. According to his information, Finstermünster, Nandars, and Glurentz, are in the possession of our troops. I shall have the honor citizens directors, to lay before you more in detail the circumstances of this brilliant success which happened on the 26th of March.

“Health and respect,
(Signed)

MASSENA.”

EXECUTIVE DIRECTORY.

The general in chief of the armies of Italy and Naples, to the Executive Directory.

“Head Quarters at Caffle Nuovo,

26th March, 7th year—at night.

“At break of day I attacked the enemy in his position between the lake of Garda and the Adige, with three divisions. Two other divisions proceeded to attack Verona while the sixth covered Legnato.

“The three divisions on the left carried, sword in hand twenty-two redoubts

or small forts which the enemy had planted round their position. The slaughter was dreadful. After a most sanguinary combat of four hours, gen. Delmas and Grenier drove the enemy from all his positions, pursued him without intermission and got possession of two bridges on the Adige.

“The division of Serrurier, on its part feconded by our flotilla, carried all before it along the lake of Garda.

“The two divisions which proceeded against Verona have powerfully contributed to the success of the main attack. They fought with the greatest bravery from day break until dark against a very numerous body of the enemy.

“Our recruits or the conscription rivalled the courage of our most veteran grenadiers. Poles Helvetians, Piedmontese, Cifalpines—all have done their duty, and proved themselves worthy of fighting by the side of Frenchmen.

“The result of this battle which does honor to the army of Italy, even compared with its former victories, has put in our possession two bridges on the Adige, twelve pieces of canon, two pair of colours, and about 4000 prisoners, among whom are a number of officers. The enemy has, besides, left on the field above 3000 killed, and a great number wounded.

“General Delmas has received a ball in his leg, but he still continues to fight, notwithstanding his wound. Gen. Delmas received a wound in his thigh, which obliged him to retire from the field.

(Signed)

“SCHERER.”

Letter from citizen Laudier, adjutant of general Massena.

Head-Quarters, at Coire,
24 Ventose, March 14.

Dear Sir,

You have, no doubt, received the letter which I wrote to you some days ago, in which I gave you an account of our first success in the Grifon country. Our victory is now complete. The whole country is ours. Very few of all the Aufrians who were there have escaped. We have taken from 11 to 12,000 prisoners, 10 standards of the Grifon militia, and a number of Aufrian enigies.—Many more would have been taken had they not been thrown down the precipices. There are no longer any Aufrians in the Grifon country, except those who have faved themselves in the mountains, where they will soon be obliged to surrender.

It was gen. Cafabianca who advanced from the Valteline, made himself master of the valley of Engadin, and took possession of the height, which separate the Grifons from the Tyrol.

By the taking of the Grifon country by the French, the theatre of war, is removed to a greater distance from Switzerland.

A Provisional Municipality was appointed on the 12th. Preparations are making to hold the Primary and electoral assemblies through the whole of the Grifons, to choose deputies for the Helvetic legislative body at Lucerne.

Citizen Massena, gen. of division commander of the army of Helvetic, to the executive directory.

Coire, 27 Ventose, (March 17.)

Citizens Directors,

General Lecourbe who was to proceed against Finstermünster, and who I informed you in my last dispatch was at Sylva Plena, in following his route fell in with the Aufrians in force, completely beat them, took two pieces of canon and made 2000 prisoners. He purified them, and I can almost assure you, from the dispositions which have been made, that an equal number of prisoners will still fall into our hands, which will make the loss of the enemy from ten to eleven thousand men.

In the present situation of affairs I thought the importance of this success so great as to merit being communicated to you by an extraordinary courier.

Health and respect,

(Signed) MASSENA.

P. S. Citizens directors, I open my letter to inform you of the real loss of the enemy, transmited to me by gen. Lecourbe in a second dispatch received this morning by his aide de camp.

The number of prisoners at the period

when he sent off his dispatches, amounted to 3600 Austrians, among which are a lieutenant colonel, two majors and fifty officers. The enemy likewise lost a great number in killed and wounded. We have taken from them a great quantity of military stores—there are about thirty cases of cartridges—These were the more acceptable, as our troops might have been in want of them.

Gen. Lecourbe is in pursuit of the enemy—by this time he will have taken position at Finsheim.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of gen. Lecourbe and the troops under his command, who have never been disconcerted, either by the difficulty of the roads the excessive severity of the cold nor the enormous quantity of snow; and who have derived new strength from the very obstacles they had to surmount.

The new conscript levies, the first time they were in action, on every occasion displayed a courage which was admired by the oldest soldiers in the army.

(Signed)

MASSENA.

ARMY OF ITALY.

Extract of a letter from the gen. of division Rubem, to the commander in chief of the army of Italy, dated bead-quarters at Foggia, March 19;

General,

The coalesced army of La Pouille and the Abruzze was by no means of an ephemeral duration. A number of gallant slaves, and the scattered remainder of corps, which were before me in the Abruzze's strengthened by all the populace of San Severo and its environs, formed together an assemblage of 10,000 men, who had occupied a strong military position. They had occupied a height covered with Olives, which commanded an extensive plain, which was cleared by their Cavalry, whilst their cannon was placed as to command the principal opening.

After having made my dispositions, the signal was given, and the attack was made with the quickness of lightning.—The manoeuvres were bravely executed by our troops, the retreat of the rebels was completely cut off, and the remainder of the day was nothing more than an absolute measure. It was terminated only by the men mixing themselves with the women and children who had fled on the preceding day, and who were put forward to meet the fury of our soldiers. These objects always respected in the eyes of Frenchmen, obtained for the rebels a degree of commiseration which they did not themselves deserve. Our soldiers, to terrible but one hour before, mildly re-conducted these groups of women and children to their forsaken habitations.

I had sworn to burn San Severo, as the focus of this general revolt. The inhabitants had put to death all those who talked of a surrenders, and who in their fury had imprudently their bishop for having in the name of the gospel, preached peace and submission.—But I was touched by the miserable fate of a population of 20,000 souls; I ordered the plunder to cease, and pardoned them. More than 3000 rebels have perished amongst whom were discovered several Neapolitan officers.—Their cannon fell into our hands. I find you only their cavalry standards, those of the infantry were only church-tale-cloths.

Mons. Predamio, Jan Marco, Torre Maggiore, and all the people of the surrounding districts, came in the night to ask for pardon, inasmuch that all La Pouille, which some days before with the exception of Foggia, was in a state of infarction, is now absolutely pacified.

(Signed)

LEOPOLD BERTHIER.

On the 26th ult. gen. Jourdan wrote from his head-quarters at Durlengen as follows:

Jourdan, general in chief to Chateauneuf Randon, gen. of division.

Head-Quarters at Weier, near Durlengen, 26th March, 7th year.

Since the 10th I have had several sharp actions with prince Charles. In the last of which took place on the 25th, and continued for 13 hours, I remained master of the field of battle, and made 4000 prisoners. But the enemy's army amounting to 60,000 men, and receiving daily reinforcements, I found myself under the necessity though victorious, of falling back. I shall cover the defiles of the Black Mountains, so that the department of the Lower Rhine shall have nothing to fear, and I shall proceed forward as soon as I have received the reinforcements which are promised me.

(Signed)

JOURDAN.

American Intelligence.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, June 6.

The Paris papers of the 24th of March state, that a Raguan vessel from Alexandria, arrived at Ragusa on the 6th of March with the following accounts from Egypt:

Alexandria had a garrison of 2000 French troops, and there were 22,000 men posted along the coast as far as Rosetta. The English attempted to bombard Alexandria, but without success. They had landed a considerable body of Russians and Turks who were defeated. A body, consisting of 10,000 French and 10,000 Greeks advanced into Syria, and after defeating the Mamelukes made themselves masters of Gaza, on the 10th of April. The army of Murad Bey is entirely destroyed, and he is stated to have been either taken or killed. Bonaparte was at Cairo, and the French have a great number of adherents, constituting of Greeks, Armenians, Jews and even Europeans.

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 28.

This morning between the hours of two and three o'clock, a fire broke out in the bake-house of Mr. Patrick Millian, in South Street, said to have been occasioned by the bursting of the oven. The citizens soon turned out with their usual alacrity; but notwithstanding every possible exertion was made by them to extinguish the flames, they in a short time spread to the buildings on Pratt Street and Franklin Lane, to within one door of Wood Street—and left nothing but the bare walls that was not previously removed.

The stores on the latter street and on South Street, which are all that remain of the square, have been considerably injured.

A list of the buildings destroyed, with the names of the owners and occupiers: Wm. Woods, three stores, occupied by Woods, Taylor and co.—James Piper and Wm. Jefson.

Edmond Barry, one house by himself. A. W. Davey, one store by Wm. Ryland.

Mr. Pascault, one do, by Gerard Toepkin.

Patrick Millian, one house and bake do. by himself.

Benjamin Williams, two Stores, by Von Kapp and Anfpatch—and himself. John Stricker, two do, by Rogers and Owings—and himself.

John M'Fadon & Co. one do. by James Corrie.

Elizabeth Lawton, one do, by Solomon Betts.

The damages sustained on this occasion, are computed at 2 or 300,000 dollars.

Northwestern Territory.

CINCINNATI, June 18.

By a letter received in this town last week, from a gentleman at Natchez, dated 4th May, we are informed, that the Indians had, a few days prior to the above date, stabbed a white man in the streets of that town. No mention is made in the letter, what induced the Indian to commit this act.—It mentions that the people in that quarter seem very apprehensive of danger from the Indians—and they by no means think it safe to travel at present, through the wilderness.

Lexington, June 28.

A report is circulated in the eastern states that gen. La Fayette is to be appointed ambassador from the French Republic to the United States. K. Her.

From the New-Bedford (Mass.) Courier.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman in London to his friend in this town, (received by the Miner, capt. Turner, arrived at Boston)—dated, London, April 8, 1799.

"There is a letter in town from an American captain at Paris, which says he expects to have rettification for his vessel in the course of a day or two; that the government of France has ordered all the American vessels to be released; that our flag was flying in token of friendship at the Thullieries; and in short, that every thing indicated a most favorable change of conduct towards this country."

An article from Strasburg of March 26, says, troops are marching from all sides to reinforce Jourdan's army.

NOTICE.

THAT I lately purchased a negro woman called Salley, from Mr. Jeffie Peak, of Scott county, which said negro woman then resided at George Adams's, the sign of the Indian King in Lexington, and on my going there to receive her, I found my purchase, which I am credibly informed is harbored in a certain house in the said town. I do hereby caution all persons from concealing or employing the said negro woman at their peril, as I mean to proceed against such person or persons as the law directs.

JOHN HALL,

At the sign of the Black Horse, on Bourbon road.

WANTED

AS an able-bodied, a young lad of about 15 at the age of fifteen, who can write a fair hand, and will come well recommended. Enquire of the printer hereof.

3 Lexington, June 25th, 1799.

FOR SALE,

THE plantation on which I now reside, being only a part of the town at Jeffamine, contains 148 acres, equal to an acre in point of soil and situation in the state, and well calculated for the production of tobacco—

"A lone moiety or undivided equal half of 175 acres nearly adjoining the above, of good recent land with considerable improvements. This land contains a large quantity of excellent timber for buildings, and the south end contains a court house.

"The lands will be held separate or together, as may suit best, and considerable credit given for part of the purchase money.—Apply to me at Jeffamine court house.

CHESLEY GATES.

N. B. As Thomas Caldwell esq. of Jeffamine county has been kind as to inform me he intended selling about forty-five or forty fix acres of land I think it my duty to caution all persons from purchasing the same, as I have conditionally contracted for it, and shall endeavor to establish my claim to the same as far as Lewis Craig shall obtain a right.

CHESLEY GATES.

Jeffamine court house, 24th June, 1799. 3

FOR SALE,

THE valuable farm whereon I now reside, in Bickley county, Virginia, near the forks of Stony and Hinkley forks, Licking river, five miles from Paris—containing five hundred acres, about two hundred of which are cleared—about five acres in timothy grass; four acres in red, and five in white clover—between four and five hundred choice apple trees, and about four hundred bearing peach trees—a good dwelling-house, with four good rooms, a kitchen, a back room, a larder, a stable, a smoke room, &c. a good barn, a cellar, forty by twenty feet, a good new barn, fifty-two by thirty feet—good fish-beds, corn-bouses, &c. a good full house, with two good fills, one containing 118 and the other 96 gallons, thirty bush tubs, &c. a tolerable good water grill built on a rock, a good new dwelling-house, and two never failing springs—the clearing under a good fence.

"One half of the purchase money will be received in flour, in yearly payments, delivered at the Blue Licks, or on the Ohio river. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

LABAN SHIPP.

June 13th, 1799. 3

Territory of the U. States, N. W. the River Ohio.

HAMILTON, H.

COMMONS, June 13th, 1799.

JAMES SLOAN, a widow of foreign extract, with an attachment here, and James Sloan & Co. of the court of common pleas, in Peter Green. The county sheriff, returnable in the said court on the first Tuesday of May, in the year of our Lord, 1799, and in the month of June, at the court of common pleas, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, rights, credits and effects of the said James Sloan & Co. for thirty dollars. By virtue whereof, the sheriff of the said county of Hamilton hath attached two and a half of land in the town of Cincinnati, and 372 and 378 each, containing twenty and twenty perches. Notice therefore is hereby given to said Sloan and Green, that unless they do appear and give special bail to the said action, judgment will be entered against them, and the lots so as aforesaid attached will be disposed of agreeable to the directions of the statute in such case lately adopted.

By order of the court.

JOHN S. GANO.

Prothonotary.

GEORGE W. BURNETT, atty 3

for the plaintiff. 3 May 15, 1799.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the subscriber, eight miles from Lexington, on Tates creek, a negro named DICK, about five feet ten inches high, about forty years of age, rather of a yellow cast, one of his fingers on the left hand has been injured by a reaping hook, and is a little crooked.

Also his wife MOLLY, about 20 years of age, a thick woman, perhaps five feet five or five inches high, of a yellow complexion.

They have taken away with them a quantity of bedding and cloathing; but as it is likely they will exchange them, it is unnecessary to give a particular description. A reward of TEN DOLLARS each, will be given for the apprehending, and recuring the above negroes in any jail, and reasonable charges paid.

ABRAHAM VENABLE.

June 4, 1799. 3

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clowick creek, a strawberry roan horse, seven years old, about four hundred pounds three inches high, four fiddle spots, a small star, in his forehead, branded on the off shoulder that P, appraised to 22L.

MOSES BLACK.

Greene county, April 30th, 1799. 3

TAKEN up by the subscriber, on Clowick creek, a black three year old filly, Nelson county, a dark bay filly, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus A, with both near feet white, appraised to 9L.

JONH YOUNG.

March 16th, 1799. 3

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in the neighborhood of Clapham fork, Nelson county, a dark bay filly, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus A, with both near feet white, appraised to 8L.

ISAAC BODENE.

March 19th, 1799. 3

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, on Coney creek, a dark bay horse, filly before, about fourteen hands and a half high, twelve years old, with a large bell on, leather collar tied with strings, with a fore and near leg; when full weight, not perceivable, but when full, appears to be about M, on the near shoulder, appraised to 9L.

WILLIAM DAUGERLY.

April 6th, 1799.

For more advertisements see Gazette Extraordinary.

BY LAST EVENING'S MAIL.

European Intelligence.

Germany.

VIENNA, March 27.

(FROM THE COURT GAZETTE.)

The following is the account received from his royal highness the Archduke Charles, of the actions of the 20th and 21st, near Ostrach, in the vicinity of Pfullendorf:

Head-Quarters, Pfullendorf, March 21.

"The French army under the command of gen. Jourdan, continuing to advance, drove in our weak posts on all sides—the French commanders alledging that this was not to be considered as hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts, according to the orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan marched with his army to before Ostrach, while on the other side gen. Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the lake of Constance, drove back the posts of major, gen. Freydebeck, and Ravenburg."

"In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made some hasty marches, and on the 20th reached the heights near Saulgau and Altheaen,

"I caused the army to encamp close to the principal posts of my advanced guard, so that the main body was only on day's march distant from the French.

"On the same day that I had taken this position the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered some of my foremost detachments, and advanced even to Holtzenkirchen and Klosterkirchen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, no sooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to some distance in their turn.

"As I had now advanced by forced marches so near to the enemy, I resolved yesterday immediately to make the attack.—The enemy took his position near Ostrach. He concentrated his main force on the advantageous heights of Ostrach as also those of Mengen.—The valley of Ostrach is marshy, and it is for me that it has only four principal paffages. The position of the enemy before gave him many local advantages, and a great superiority.

"In this situation I thought it most advisable to attack the enemy's centre with united forces: with this view placed behind the advanced guard under field marshal lieutenant Nanendorff, a column on the right, under the command of field marshal lieutenant the prince of Furkensburg, along the Danube towards Mengen; another on the left, under the command of gen. count Willis, to march on the Chaffee of Altheaen, towards Ostrach, towards which latter place, likewise I myself led the middle column along the Chaffee of Saulgau. I succeeded in driving the enemy after an obstinate resistance, from his position, and pursued to the heights of Pfullendorff.

"In this advantageous position the enemy again made a stand. His whole front being in this position completely covered by a marshy valley, I drew the greater part of my army towards his right flank, and in the rear; but this attack could not be made yesterday, on account of the night coming on. The enemy, however, did not choose to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockal, whither he was pursued by my advanced guard.

"Our loss in killed and wounded is not small, as the attack of the strong position of Ostrach was extremely difficult; the loss of the enemy, however, is infinitely more considerable. We took a number of prisoners, and three pieces of cannon."

ULM, March 27.

According to accounts from the head quarters of the Archduke, dated Stockach, 26th instant, the French had, the day before, attacked the Austrian army at several points with great violence.—They were obliged, however, to retreat with considerable loss. The action cost the Austrians many brave soldiers. The Prince of Furkensburg, the Prince of Anhalt Bernberg, and many staff officers are among the slain.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

An act altering the Time of holding the District Court in Vermont.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the session of the district court for the district of Vermont, by law appointed to be holden at Rutland in said district on the first Monday of May annually, shall hereafter be holden at Rutland in said district on the second Monday of May annually.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process which shall have been issued, and all recognizances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings which have been continued to the said district court on the first Monday of May next, shall be returned and held continued to the said court on the second Monday of May next,

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
TH: JEFFERSON,
*Vice-president of the United States, and
President of the Senate.*

APPROVED—February 28, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

An ACT to regulate the Collection of Duties on Imports and Tonnage.

Sec. 1. BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the state of New-Hampshire shall be one district, to be called the district of Portsmouth, of which the town of Portsmouth shall be the sole port of entry, and the towns of New-Castle, Dover and Exeter, ports of delivery only; but all ships or vessels, bound to or from either of the said ports of delivery, shall first come to, enter and clear at Portsmouth; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the said district, shall be appointed to reside at Portsmouth; and the authority of the officers of the said district shall, for the purposes of this act, extend to the northern boundary line of the said state of New-Hampshire, adjoining to the British colony of Lower Canada.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That in the state of Massachusetts there shall be twenty-two districts and ports of entry,

Districts and
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to wit: Newburyport, Ipswich, Gloucester, Salem and Beverly, as one; Marblehead, Boston and Charlestown, as one; Plymouth, Barnstable, Nantucket, Edgartown, New-Bedford, Dighton, York, Biddeford and Pepperelborough, as one; Portland and Falmouth, as one; Bath, Wiscasset, Penobscot, Frenchman's Bay, Machias, Passamaquody, and Waldoborough.

To the district of Newbury-port shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Almsbury, Salisbury, Haverhill, and Newbury, which shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer, and surveyor for the district shall be appointed to reside at Newbury-port.

To the district of Gloucester shall be annexed the town of Manchester, as a port of delivery only: and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed for the district, to reside at Gloucester.

To the district of Salem and Beverly shall be annexed the town or landing place of Danvers, as a port of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Salem, and a surveyor, to reside at the town of Beverly.

To the district of Marblehead shall be annexed the town of Lynn, as a port of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Marblehead.

To the district of Boston and Charlestown, shall be annexed the towns or landing places of Medford, Cohasset, Hingham, and Weymouth, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district, shall be appointed, to reside at Boston.

To the district of Plymouth shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Scituate, Duxbury and Kingston, as ports of delivery only, and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Plymouth.

To the district of Barnstable shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Sandwich, Falmouth, Hardwick, Wellfleet, Provincetown and Chatham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Barnstable.

In the district of Nantucket, the port of Nantucket shall be the sole port of entry and delivery; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Nantucket.

In the district of Edgartown, a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Edgartown.

To the district of New-Bedford shall be annexed Westport, Rochester and Wareham, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Bedford.

To the district of Dighton shall be annexed Swansey, Somerset, Freetown, Berkeley and Taunton, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Dighton.

To the district of York shall be annexed, Kittery, and Berwick, as ports of delivery only; and a collector for the district shall be appointed to reside at York.

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ports in Massa-
chusetts.

The district of Nantucket shall include the Island of Nantucket.

The district of Edgartown shall include all the waters and shores within the county of Dukes.

The district of New-Bedford, shall include all the waters and shores within the towns of New-Bedford, Dartmouth, Westport, Rochester and Wareham, together with all the Islands within the county of Bristol.

The district of Dighton shall include all the waters and shores on Taunton river, and in the town of Rehoboth.

The district of Waldoborough shall include all the waters and shores from the middle of Damariscotta river to the southwardly side of the town of Northport.

The collectors of the several districts within that part of the state of Massachusetts, eastward of New-Hampshire, shall from time to time, agree upon a divisional line between their respective districts, and transmit the same to the comptroller of the treasury; and such districts, so agreed upon, shall include all the waters, shores and Islands within the same, and all the lands adjoining to the British colonies of New-Brunswick and Lower Canada, within the eastern part of the state of Massachusetts aforesaid. And in case of disagreement between any of the said collectors, concerning such divisional line, the President of the United States shall determine the same.

Districts and
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Rhode I-
sland.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, there shall be two districts, to wit: the district of Newport and the district of Providence. The district of Newport shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, from the west line of the said state, all along the sea-coast; and northward, up the Narraganset Bay as far as the most southerly part of Warwick Neck, and from thence nearly a north east course, to the south end of Rumstick point, at high water mark; and shall include the several towns, harbors and landing places at Westerly, Charleston, South-Kingston, North-Kingston, East Greenwich, and all that part of Warwick southward of Warwick Neck, and also the towns, harbors and landing places of Barrington, Warren, Bristol, Tiverton, Little Compton and all the towns, harbors and landing places of the island of Rhode-Island, James-Town, Prudence, New-Shoreham, and every other island and place within the said state, southward of Warwick Neck and Rumstick Point.

The district of Providence shall comprehend all the waters, shores, bays, harbors, creeks and inlets, within the state of Rhode-Island, northward of a line running nearly a north east course from the south end of Warwick Neck to the south end of Rumstick Point at high water mark, including only the waters bounded by the east and west shores of said Rumstick Point and Warwick Neck, leading up the bay of the port of Providence. The town of New-Port shall be the sole port of entry in the said district of New-Port; and a collector, naval officer and

surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at the said town of Newport: and North Kingstown, East Greenwich, Barrington, Warren, Bristol Pawcatuck river in Westerly, shall be ports of delivery only; and a surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at each of the ports of North Kingston, East Greenwich, Warren, Bristol and Pawcatuck river; and the surveyor to reside at Warren shall be surveyor for the port of Barrington. The town of Providence shall be the sole port of entry, in the said district of Providence; and Patuxet in the same district shall be a port of delivery only: and a collector, naval officer and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Providence; and a surveyor shall be appointed to reside at Patuxet.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in the state of Connecticut, there shall be four districts, to wit; New-London, New-Haven, Fairfield, and Middletown. The district of New-London shall extend from the east line of the said state of Connecticut, to the east line of the town of Lyme, and shall include the several towns or landing places of Norwich, Stonington and Groton, as ports of delivery only; and New-London to be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-London; and a surveyor to reside at Stonington.

The district of New-Haven shall extend from the west line of the district of New-London, westwardly to Oufatumnick river, to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Guilford, Branford, Milford and Derby, as ports of delivery only; and New-Haven shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-Haven.

The district of Fairfield shall include all the ports and places in the said state of Connecticut west of the district of New-Haven, to which shall be annexed the several towns or landing places of Norwalk, Stratford, Stamford and Greenwich, as ports of delivery only; Fairfield shall be the sole port of entry; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Fairfield.

The district of Middletown shall include the several towns and landing places of Lyme, Saybrook, Killingsworth, Haddam, East Haddam, Middletown, Chatham, Weathersfield, Glastenbury, Hartford, East Hartford, Windsor, and East Windsor, of which Middletown shall be the sole port of entry; and the other towns and landing places before named, shall be ports of delivery only; and a collector and surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Middletown; and a surveyor shall be appointed, to reside at Hartford, and another to reside at Saybrook.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in the state of New-York, there shall be six districts, to wit: Sagg Harbour on Nassau or Long Island, the city of New-York, the city of Hudson, Champlain, Oswego and Niagara.

The district of Sagg Harbour shall include all the bays, harbours, rivers and shores, within the two points of land which are

Districts and ports in New-York. called Oyster Pond point, and Mantauck point; and a collector for the district shall be appointed, to reside at Sagg Harbour, which shall be the only port of entry and delivery in the said district.

The district of the city of New-York, shall include all such part of the coasts, rivers, bays and harbours of the said state as are not included in other districts of the said state, especially the several towns or landing places of New Windsor, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Esopus, Kinderhook, and Albany, as ports of delivery only; and a collector, naval officer and surveyor for the district shall be appointed, to reside at New-York, which shall be the sole port of entry for the district; and a surveyor, at the city of Albany: and the President of the United States is authorized if he judge it expedient, to appoint one other surveyor, to reside at such other place in the said district as he shall appoint.

The district of Hudson shall include all the waters and shores of the said city; and a collector shall be appointed for the said district, to reside at the said city of Hudson, which shall be the sole port of entry and delivery.

The district of Champlain shall include all such shores and waters of Lake Champlain, and the rivers connected therewith, as lie within the said state of New-York; and the said district shall extend westwardly along the northern boundary line of the said state, unto the place where said line is bounded by the river St. Lawrence; and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint such place within the said district to be a port of entry and delivery, as he shall judge expedient; and a collector shall be appointed, to reside at the port of entry which may be established within the said district; and the President is also authorized, if he shall judge proper, to appoint, not exceeding two surveyors, to reside at such places as he may judge expedient to constitute ports of delivery only.

The district of Oswego shall include all the shores and waters of the river St. Lawrence, from the place where said river is intersected by the forty-fifth degree of northern latitude, and all the shores and waters of Lake Ontario, and the rivers and waters connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of New-York, to the eastward of the west bank of Gennessee river; and a collector shall be appointed, who shall reside at or near Oswego, at such place as the President of the United States shall appoint to be the port of entry for the district; and the President of the United States is authorized to appoint not exceeding three surveyors, to reside at such places within the said district, as he shall judge proper, and to constitute each or either of such places to be ports of delivery only.

The district of Niagara shall include all the shores and waters of Lake Ontario and Lake Erie, and the rivers connected therewith, lying within the jurisdiction of the United States, and within the state of New-York, to the westward of the west bank of Gennessee river; and a collector shall be appointed who shall

